

ALLIES CAPTURE 3 MILE FRONT ON THE SOMME

Brilliant Combined Attack
Makes Great Gains on
Three Sectors.

TOWN OF COMBLES IS NOW THREATENED

Infantry in Bayonet Charge
Up Hill Gets Hundreds
of Prisoners.

DASH FORWARD UNDER THE ARTILLERY FIRE

French Also Win Big Victory
South of Belloy-en-Santerre.

Paris, Aug. 16.—French and British troops in a combined forward movement took German trenches totalling three miles in length and in one place a third of a mile in depth on the Somme front to-day. In impetuous bayonet charges the allied infantry captured hundreds of German prisoners.

The gains made by the Allies in this fighting are the most important made on the French front in weeks. They practically assure the occupation of Maurepas, where the French already have a foothold; seriously threaten the town of Combles and put the French nearer the village of Berny, to the south.

To-day's offensive was marked by the most intense fighting that has been reported recently. The artillery preparation was tremendous in force, whole lines of guns, not batteries alone, being concentrated upon the trenches to be taken.

Bayonet, Bomb, Rifle.

Both British and French had made their advance uphill, but the infantry attack was brilliantly and rapidly conducted, and almost before the Germans in the trenches had got the dirt from their eyes and knew the artillery had stopped the infantry, a system of trenching with bayonet and bomb and rifle fire, while the French artillery, sweeping the ground a little further behind the trenches, shut off aid.

The French made the greater gains in the combined assault. North of Maurepas, the outskirts of which they now hold, they and the British worked together. They took an entire German line of trenches on a front of almost exactly a mile. At some points this trench line reached as far as the road from Maurepas north to Guillemont. This advance is a distinct gain for the Allies, as it brings them within striking distance of Combles.

Brilliant French Attack.

South of Maurepas the attack was made entirely by the French. There the aim was to occupy all the German positions between the former French front and the road from Maurepas north to Guillemont. It succeeded completely, clearing out the Germans all along a front of a mile and a quarter and a third of a mile back.

The French assault was a lightning-like dash, and took the Germans so unawares that a great many prisoners were taken. The number of these cannot even be estimated as yet.

The gains made by the British and French a little less than two miles from Combles, the railroad town and the junction of the roads toward which they have been driving for some time. It is a gain of ground to the town and there will be more desperate fighting, but to-day's gains make the taking of Combles only a question of time.

The two gains on either side of Maurepas make it practically certain that the Germans in that village will be forced either to withdraw and yield it to the French, or to be completely surrounded in the town. The French won their way to the suburbs of Maurepas a few days ago.

New Victory in the South.

While these important gains were being made to the north of the Somme River an equally valiant dash by French infantry after two days artillery fire, and a particularly powerful German tank offensive in a region where action has hitherto been slower.

South of Belloy-en-Santerre, almost the southern end of the Somme front, the French crossed the road running from Vermandoville to Peronne and took the town and the village of Vermandoville, which is a strategic point. Here they captured sixty prisoners. It is a gain of ground to the town. The French won their way to the suburbs of Maurepas a few days ago.

GERMANS HOLD LINE.

500,000 British in Somme Attack, Report From Tenth Division.

ON THE SOMME FRONT, via Berlin and Brussels, Aug. 16.—Half a million British troops have been engaged in the effort to break the German lines on the Somme front. Often, as in the fighting between Comblanchien and Hattin, the British advanced to the front of a depth of five to six miles over a front of about 100 miles, but have nowhere been able to break the German line.

At present all the fighting by the British is carried on from their positions in the night, when their drum fire is unceasing day or night. The German offensive was in the Champagne offensive said no more.

HIGH GERMAN OFFICIAL SEES NO HOPE OF AN EARLY PEACE

"We May Not Dictate the Terms," He Says, "but No One Shall Dictate Them to Us—A Sheer Impossibility to Beat Us."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The German correspondent of the London Daily News writes to the "Neutral," who was in Berlin in July, said that while confidence in the Kaiser remains absolutely unabated and amounts almost to a cult, on the other hand the unpopularity of the Crown Prince has lately reached remarkable proportions. The working classes particularly are bitter against him, and firmly believe the failure to take Verdun was due to his unpopularity. They blame his egotism for the unavailing sacrifice of more than 200,000 German soldiers.

Among these same working classes the desire for peace is widespread, but there is no indication of any revolutionary tendency which might compel the governing classes to make peace. The commercial and professional classes share these peace sentiments. Allied threats of an economic war are described as a bluff.

The situation is not brilliant, but certainly not bad. We cannot be beaten, and the chances of winning are still favorable. We obviously have had some military errors, but the situation to-day is not unsatisfactory. It is a sheer physical impossibility to beat us. Mind you, I do not say we are going to dictate peace in Paris, or even going to dictate peace at all, but I do say no one shall dictate peace to us.

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LARGER SUBMARINE BOATS ARE COMING

New German Commerce Carriers Make Trial Trips—One Met in Mid-ocean.

Two new German merchant submarines, of size even larger than the Deutschland and Bremen, will leave Germany soon for this country with cargoes. This report comes here from London, according to a Central News Agency dispatch from The Hague. The same dispatch says the new merchant submarines have made trial trips off Heligoland, the German naval base.

Capt. Olsen of the Norwegian steamship Alf, which arrived at Norfolk yesterday, says he saw a German submarine in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean on August 5. Capt. Olsen, who made a report to the hydrographic office at Norfolk, said he passed the submarine boat in the lane from Norfolk to the mouth of the English Channel. The Deutschland left the Virginia Capes from Norfolk on the night of August 2, but he hardly could have reached the position Capt. Olsen reports by August 5.

A dispatch from Berlin to the United Press yesterday said the Deutschland had not been heard from since she cleared the Virginia Capes fourteen days ago. However, it took her sixteen days to reach the Cape of Good Hope, and her return trip probably would take longer. It was said, as allied cruisers knew she was on her way back and would be in the Atlantic, that she was in the Atlantic, that she was in the Atlantic, that she was in the Atlantic.

NEW U BOAT WAR URGED

Rebelling Conservative Leader Would Risk War With U. S.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BREITENBURG, Aug. 15.—Herr von Heydebrand, a conservative leader of the Reichstag, in a speech at Frankfurt to-day spoke strongly for a resumption of the unrestricted submarine campaign regardless of the United States. He said that the present hot controversy over the subject Herr von Heydebrand said the whole matter depended upon whether Germany was to be a neutral or a belligerent. He argued that all of Germany's enemies are held together against her by England and that the only way of ending the war was by starving England.

This, he declared, could be done easily and quickly by a ruthless submarine campaign against vessels of all kinds. It is understood here that the Conservatives are convinced they could starve the Allies out and end the war in this way before the present peace could interfere. If victorious Germany could disregard the United States.

Other dispatches emphasize the increased attention for a ruthless campaign by submarines and Zepplins against England. Following the publication of the White House in the United States, the German press is advocating such a campaign.

SERVANT WILLS TO EMPLOYER.

Leaves Dr. Baruch \$10,000, Her Savings in 30 Years of Service.

When the will of Lina Matheny, a servant in the household of Dr. Emanuel Baruch of 57 East Seventy-seventh street, was filed yesterday it was found she had left the savings of thirty years for her employer. Miss Matheny had put aside \$10,000 in the years spent in Dr. Baruch's service.

An odd memorandum attached to the will attracted attention in the Surrogate's Court. Miss Matheny requested that the will be prevented from being broken by the will. As the instrument was drawn up in legal form there is little likelihood that a fight could be waged successfully against the will.

GERMAN FOOD FRAUD EXPOSED.

Was Dairy Bureau Finds Officials and Railroad Men Involved.

THE HAGUE, via London, Aug. 16.—The new German War Food Bureau has justified its existence by uncovering widely ramified food frauds, according to reports received here. The frauds are said to involve a half dozen leaders and the public, who smuggled hundreds of tons of wheat, rye and barley flour from the Province of West Prussia to Berlin, where it was sold at a profit of 20 per cent.

The four was concealed from Government stock takers by shipping it on night trains as potatoes or machinery. Under the name of potatoes, Government officials and station masters.

SAVED BY DAUGHTER, DIES.

Father Succumbs on Beach After Being Hauled From Water.

John Somers, 48, of 148 East Fifty-fourth street, was seized with cramps last evening while bathing with his four children. He was hauled from the water by his thirteen-year-old daughter Agnes, with the aid of stronger hands.

But before Dr. Folks arrived with an ambulance from the Smith Infirmary Hospital Somers died.

RAIDS UP GIGANTIC COUNTERFEIT PLOT

New York Band Ready to Flood Country With \$1,000,000 in Spurious Bills.

ETCHED PLATES SEIZED

Photo Engraving and Printing Plant Set Up in Frame Cottage in Grant City.

William J. Flynn, chief of the United States Secret Service, leading several of his agents, climbed to the garret of a neat frame cottage at Washington and Railroad avenues, Grant City, Richmond Borough, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He found lithographing presses, chemicals, a photo engraving plant and all the other essentials of a complete plant for making counterfeit money.

The big, swarthy man, Antonio Montefiori, expert engraver and etcher, who was at work, was arrested, along with Luigi Baccato, who was proudly surveying a big press that had been moved recently into the ground floor.

Thus a plot to flood the country with \$1,000,000 in counterfeit \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 bills was uncovered just before the leaders were ready to print and send them out to middlemen. The scheme was the biggest and most elaborate that has been unearthed in many years, and the arrests made and the paraphernalia seized before one bill had been printed.

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GERMANY VIOLATING HER U BOAT PLEDGE

Secretary Lansing Says American Was on Ship Torpedoed Without Warning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—German submarines operating against merchant ships in one instance have violated the pledge which the German Government made to the United States with regard to the submarine warfare. Secretary Lansing said to-day that Americans were on board one of the passenger ships torpedoed recently without warning. What the United States Government will take is not divulged.

The State Department has been keeping close watch on all the cases of ships torpedoed by German submarines. American Consuls have been instructed to cable details and particular effort has been made to ascertain whether German was really living up to the promise not to torpedo passenger ships without warning.

The reports coming to the State Department seem to indicate that Germany is not particularly solicitous about adhering to the promise made to President Wilson.

FRIENDLY TO U. S.

Bavarians Approve Plan to Avoid Issue on Submarine War.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Geneva says: "Reports received here from Bavaria indicate that there has been strong approval of the recent action of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Imperial Bundestag in approving the Chancellor's action in avoiding a submarine issue."

The meetings of the Foreign Affairs Committee were presided over by Count von Hartling, president of the Bavarian Council, whose official organ, the Deutsche Zeitung, is a friendly to the United States. That was in March, when Capt. Flynn got word of the plot he and his men were making to flood the country with counterfeit money.

There was not a flaw in the smooth scheme—except one, namely, that two of the conspirators were overheard discussing the plot with a group of twenty middlemen, who were to peddle them out at 45 cents on the dollar to the men who would actually pass them to the public.

BING SING CONVICT ESCAPES.

Grabowsky, Life Term Man, Goes—Hiding Inside, Says Osborne.

OSBURNING, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Another life term convict escaped from Sing Sing prison to-night. He is Frank Grabowsky, 26, who was employed as a janitor and porter in the print shop.

Warden Osborne, however, is of the belief that the man is a stowaway inside the walls waiting for a chance to get away, and so did not order the whole prison to be searched. He was ill this morning and went to the hospital. Later he reappeared. At the noon roll call he was there, but was missing when the roll was called. He came here on December 18, 1914, and had served nearly two years of the twenty now allotted for life sentences.

N. Y. FLIER KILLS 5 IN MOTOR.

Central's 20th Century Ploughs Into Automobile on Track.

EVANSTON, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The New York Central Twenty-Century Limited crashed into an automobile to-night at Chestnut street crossing, in the downtown section, killing four women and a man.

The dead are Mrs. C. H. Buttenden, 55; Mrs. J. E. Emmert, 40; Mrs. J. C. Conway, 52; Mrs. J. E. Weiss, 50; Capt. C. Buttenden, 58.

According to witnesses the crossing gates were not down, and freight cars standing on sidings obscured the view so that Capt. Buttenden, who was driving a motor car, did not see the train until it was too late to stop. The auto was struck squarely in the side and tossed into a tangled mass.

CORPORAL SLAIN; GIRL SHOT.

Soldier, Repulsed by Mexican Miss, Kills Man Who Interferes.

BROWNVILLE, Tex., Aug. 16.—Corporal James Clement, Company C, Second Virginia Regiment, was shot and instantly killed to-night and Sophia Valdez, a Mexican girl, was probably fatally wounded by another corporal, who gave his name as Dumches. Dumches after a posse and escaped, but later appeared at the county jail and surrendered.

Corporal Clement, who was 28 years old and married, came from Warren, Va.

The girl had repulsed Dumches's advances, and when threatened with violence, it is said, called for assistance. As Corporal Clement appeared to aid the girl, it is charged Dumches shot her twice and turned his weapon on Clement, killing him instantly with two bullets in the breast.

MILK PROFITS ONLY 2.6 MILLS ON QUART

Borden Company Gives Figures to Refute Story of Big Surplus.

NEW PLAN IS SUGGESTED

Several Different Rates a Year Would Save Situation, One Company Asserts.

H. N. Hallcock, vice-president of Borden's Condensed Milk Company, made public yesterday afternoon figures showing that the profit to his company on all the different grades of milk and milk products, excepting condensed milk, which it distributes during the fiscal year ended June 30 was \$0.024 per quart.

The costs to the company for the entire year, as worked out by its expert accountants with a quart as the unit, were as follows:

Cost per quart (what farmer gets)	\$0.024
Factory cost	\$0.021
Cost of delivery, overhead charges, etc.	\$0.007
Total cost to company	\$0.032
Selling price	\$0.034
Profit, per quart	\$0.002

Even Up in a Year.

He explains, says Mr. Hallcock, that it might take some time for the housewife to get accustomed to the change, but in the end the consumer would not mind it as the average price for the year would not be any greater than the flat rate she is now paying all the year around. He has been talking up the "evening up" of the milk business for a long time, and he believes, however, that such a plan has much to recommend it for the farmer and the consumer, and perhaps nothing will come out of the suggestion. He believes, however, that such a plan has much to recommend it for the farmer and the consumer, and perhaps nothing will come out of the suggestion.

Thus during the year the greatest supply of milk Mr. Hallcock would pay producers a certain price, the smallest of the year, and would charge the consumer a correspondingly reduced price. This would come at a time in the spring and summer when milk is plentiful and the price of the healthiest of milk is at its lowest. He believes, however, that such a plan has much to recommend it for the farmer and the consumer, and perhaps nothing will come out of the suggestion.

May Force Peace.

That this method of solving the problem will prove successful is not altogether a foregone conclusion. It is assumed the President, by the exertion of the White House, will be able to make it serve the purpose, and within a few days at most the immediate crisis will have passed and the normal operation of the railroads be assured.

Assuming that this will be the outcome of to-morrow's conference between the President and the 600 delegates of the railroad employees who arrived in Washington to-day, the general feeling of satisfaction among those who led the fight for the eight hour day, although the heads of the brotherhoods and their associates who have been conducting the negotiations in the capital were without authority to accept finally the proposition, there is little doubt that it will find favor with the public.

Managers Still Hold Out.

The managers have not abandoned their contention that the eight hour day will prove economically disastrous to the railroads and that justice demands the controversy be settled by arbitration. From the point of view of the employees, the granting of the demand of the employees for an eight hour day by the method proposed is of more far-reaching importance than the settlement of the controversy by arbitration.

Once accepted, even in principle, it is felt to expect that it will be followed by the granting of the demand of the employees for an eight hour day by the method proposed is of more far-reaching importance than the settlement of the controversy by arbitration.

WOULD SELL SKIM MILK.

Dairymen Say It Is as Nutritious as Straight Goods.

STRUCTURE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The salvation of the farmer dairymen through a plan for milk bottling by which people can buy skim as well as whole milk is the hope of Albert L. Brockway, chairman of the special committee of the Onondaga Dairymen's Association. He wants the Wicks investigating committee to take up the plan. Mr. Brockway is one of the leading central New York dairymen.

The idea of selling skim milk for household use is a new one among dairymen, but Mr. Brockway contends that it is just as nutritious as that containing butter fat.

"People who think that milk that shows cream is the only nutritious kind are mistaken," he says. "The butter fat test is not the most important test of food value. Skim milk has nearly all the nutritive value of whole milk, and for practical purposes, as valuable a food."

Were the sale of skim milk for household use permitted by the State, Mr. Brockway believes the farmer would be assured of greater income from his dairy.

The committee of the dairy association of which Mr. Brockway is chairman will go to Albany when the Wicks committee meets there and present its case.

A brother dairymen, Mr. Brockway, outlined his plan for selling bottled milk and declared it could be disposed of to the good of New York city and the State. His plan is to be placed before the Common Council of this city in the form of an ordinance this fall. He criticizes the present looseness of the State law which reads "milk from which any part of the cream has been removed" is declared adulterated.

8 HOUR DAY AND NO EXTRA OVERTIME PAY IS WILSON PLAN TO AVERT A STRIKE

President To-day Will Ask Managers to Abandon Arbitration Demand—Will Appoint Commission to Investigate Wage Economy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—After three days labor in a vain effort to bring about an amicable agreement between the railroad managers and the employees, President Wilson, according to indications to-night, is prepared to lay down a basis for settlement to-morrow and to use his influence to enforce its acceptance by the contending parties in the controversy.

On the main point at issue, the eight hour day, there has been no yielding on either side. Employees and the managers are at opposite poles on this question, as they were when the struggling battle lines were drawn.

Strike Hinges on New Proposal.

Confronted by this situation the President apparently has decided to take the case into his own hands. It is expected that he will submit to both sides a definite identical proposition to-morrow. Upon the acceptance or rejection of this plan will depend whether or not a strike is to be called and the transportation lines of the entire country paralyzed.

The plan which the President is prepared to submit calls for:

Acceptance by the railroad managers of the eight-hour day.

Abandonment by the employees of their demands for time and one-half for overtime, and the acceptance of pro rata overtime.

Abandonment by the railroad managers of their contention that the entire controversy be submitted to arbitration either by the Board of Mediation or a board appointed by the President.

Mediator Sees Wilson.

The President completed his plan during a conference to-day with Judge William L. Chambers of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, who took to the White House statistics with him showing the probable cost to the railroads of the granting of a basic eight hour day. Immediately afterward Judge Chambers talked briefly with the President, and the President did not confer with the employees' representatives.

The President is depending largely upon public opinion to force a settlement. Should the present method of procedure seem to-day to fail it was thought probable to-day he would take the case into his own hands.

Discussion of the creation of a Federal commission to investigate the railroad situation centered largely around the President's plan to-morrow. It was expected that such a commission would be able to set at all the facts and be able to prevent a recurrence of the present crisis. The President has taken up with both sides suggestions as to the best way to make up a commission which would be satisfactory.

Will Accept Pro Rata Pay.

During the day the managers' committee had experts at work compiling data on the cost to the railroads of an eight hour day. These data they planned to present to the President to-morrow. It was anticipated that the managers would not give a decision on the President's plan until after they held a meeting following their conference with Mr. Wilson.

Most of the brotherhood leaders who have been conferring with the President, it was declared, would be willing to accept any fair proposition for settling the controversy. Even the proposal of pro rata pay for overtime, which would mean an increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. in employees working extra hours, was said to appeal to them.

600 OFF TO SEE WILSON.

General Chairman of Local Brotherhoods Go to Washington.

Six hundred general chairmen of the locals of the railroad brotherhoods departed for Washington yesterday in obedience to President Wilson's request for a conference with the whole body of employees' representatives. Before they left they were instructed in part at a meeting held in Webster Hall, where they were addressed by W. G. Carter, one of the brotherhood chiefs. He did not attempt to dictate their course; he confined himself to telling them the situation as he saw it, and where they were to go.

Managers Miss Wilson.

After being continuously in session all day the managers called at the White House, but could not find the President. They left a statement of their views designed to show the impracticability of the eight hour day, the difficulties in the way of putting it into effect, and the enormous cost it involves. Apparently no alternative proposal was made in their communication. Up to a late hour to-night no word from the managers was forthcoming from the White House.

It is understood to be the view of the President that the granting of the eight hour day will be a step once taken cannot be retraced without a disastrous upheaval on all the railroads.

Battleships Kill Taxidermist.

PERRIN, Aug. 16.—Bitten on the hand when showing a den of rattlesnakes to a class of students from the University of Pittsburgh yesterday, Gustav Link, a nineteen years taxidermist at Carnegie Institute here, died in a hospital here to-day.

Man No Reason to Return.

"The Mayor told me," said Mr. Rousseau, "that he saw no reason why he should return at this time when the agreement by which the strike was settled provides means for settling all questions in conference between the workmen and the officials of the company or by the courts."

That also is the view of the Public

SHORTS MUST SATISFY UNION OR FACE STRIKE

Agrees to Meet Organized Carmen To-day for First Time.

LEADERS GET POWER TO CALL WALKOUT

Employees at Exciting Meeting Insist Demands Be Granted.

COMPANY DENIES IT BROKE PROMISES

Explains Discharged Men Kept Fares or Otherwise Broke Laws.

More than 2,000 carmen employed by the New York Railways Company voted unanimously with a roar and a waving of hats in the Lyceum, at Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, last night to call a suspension of work on the green car system, provided the union committee did not receive satisfactory treatment at a conference with General Manager Frank Hedley at 11 o'clock this morning.

The men voted to back up the committee in making demands for recognition of the union on the green car lines, for the reinstatement of organization men who were discharged by the company and for the right to have access to the officials of the company to make requests for better working conditions and higher wages.

While the adoption of the resolutions looked ominous the union men already had been practically assured by President Theodore P. Shonts of the railroads company of the recognition by the corporation of any employees' committee that the union might wish to send to him or to Mr. Hedley.

Agree to Meet Union Men.

Though the railway officials had previously announced they would not recognize the union and would treat only with their employees, while not denying them the right to organize, it was not until yesterday that they had agreed to meet the union men. The union men, however, had already had access to the officials of the company to make requests for better working conditions and higher wages.

That was a victory for the men, because the union leaders had been trying for five days to get a committee of workmen into either President Shonts's or Mr. Hedley's office, and, failing to get any reply, had despatched an ultimatum on Tuesday to President Shonts demanding an immediate reply.

To Discuss Grievances.

Under these circumstances it is expected that Mr. Hedley, who was designated yesterday by President Shonts to receive the union men, will discuss with them the grievances presented by the union men to-day, of course the present situation and threatened rupture really precede the points of dispute that were to be settled between the company and the men by their committees or by arbitration.

The company says it has not violated any part of the agreement. The union leaders, however, say that the company has violated the agreement by which the strike was settled. They say that the company has violated the agreement by which the strike was settled. They say that the company has violated the agreement by which the strike was settled.

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